Dewan's reply.—The classification of timber in the seigniorage rules of 1888 has been liberally made. The present representation will nevertheless be considered, but no definite reply can be given now.

Subject No. 29.

Clearing of jungle on margin of Malnad holdings.

Summary of discussion.—It appears from the Proceedings that, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, a raiyat can clear jungle within a radius of 100 yards from an occupied land and keep the land safe from wild beasts, the trees cut, if fit for timber, being handed over to the Forest Department. As it is necessary to clear the jungle every year and as it may not be possible to obtain the Deputy Commissioner's orders every time, orders are requested that the jungle may be cleared with the knowledge of the village authorities, trees fit for timber being cut and handed over to the Forest Department.

Dewan's reply.—When once the jungle is cleared with the Deputy Commissioner's permission under the existing rules, no further permission need be obtained for the annual or more frequent clearing of the undergrowth upon the same area. An explanatory Circular Order will be issued on the subject.

Subject No. 30.

Kiribidaru and thin Hebbidaru.

Summary of discussion.—The seigniorage on "Kiribidarus" (small bamboos) is 4 annas per 100. These do not exist in the Koppa Taluk. What people use there is a smaller species of "Hebbidaru" (large bamboos), which are far inferior to the "Hebbidaru" proper, but which nevertheless are charged with a seigniorage of 2 Rs. per 100. The smaller species of "Hebbidarus" should be classed and rated as "Kiribidarus."

Dewan's reply.—The Inspector General of Forests will be instructed to enquire into circumstances of the locality and to issue needful orders accordingly.

Subject No. 31.

Hulbanni and boundary marks in Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Grazing in Government land was never farmed out before the Survey Settlement in the Koppa Taluk. After the settlement it used to be sold by auction field by field year by year, till recently when the existing system was introduced, *viz.*, of farming out the hulbanni as a whole to the village community on an average of two years' realizations. But the raiyats have been repairing and maintaining free of cost to Government the boundary marks on Government waste lands. The hulbanni may therefore be given free as compensation for repair of boundary marks.

Dewan's reply.—Rule No. XXX of the recently issued rules under the Land Revenue Code is based upon a sound principle. The repair and maintenance of boundary marks on